

POLITICAL NEWS.

ISSUES NORTH AND SOUTH.
THE QUER FEATURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION—FELICITATIONS IN NEW-YORK—AN HONEST MONEY ADDRESS, ETC.
The extraordinary measures resorted to for carrying South Carolina for the Democrats creates agitation at Washington. The matter may come before Congress. The Honest Money League at Chicago has published an address. Judge Ashbel Green explained yesterday his slight connection with the Florida cipher dispatches. The Irving Hall Democrats in this city met last evening, exchanged congratulations and determined to keep up their organization. A conference of Greenback advocates is reported to have been held with General Butler in this city.

THE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
EVEN DEMOCRATS BEGINNING TO FEEL THAT THE THING WAS CARRIED TOO FAR—AN INVESTIGATION POSSIBLE.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The publication here today of the Mackey letter concerning frauds in the election at Charleston, S. C., and also of various reports from United States Supervisors from other parts of the State, has created a general sensation here. Even the Democrats begin to admit that the load of such frauds is more than their party will be able to stand.

A dispatch from Columbia brings information that the method of stuffing boxes adopted in Charleston and in Beaufort County was employed in all the districts in the State where Republicans made opposition to the Democratic nominations. The small tissue paper ticket was used in all these districts, and made its appearance in nearly all the boxes, although none of them were voted openly. They were folded in the large regular tickets, and instances came to light in which twenty of them were thus deposited by one individual. In some boxes there were four times as many votes as were wanted, and in some cases the boxes were packed with them. In Columbia and Richland County the Democratic majority is 2,800 more than the number of Democratic voters. The boxes were resorted to as a means of securing a majority, and the fraud was made except in the newspapers. The tissue paper tickets were in general use throughout the Republican counties, showing that the scheme was carried out in the most systematic manner.

TRYING TO DEFEAT MR. BISBEE.
GOOD RETURNS ARBITRARILY THROWN OUT IN ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 11.—Official and unofficial returns give Bisbee (Rep.) 232 majority in the 11th Congressional District. To-day is the legal day for closing the canvass in the several counties. Mr. Bisbee has telegraphed from Alachua as follows: "The County Board here is arbitrarily rejecting good returns. Have United States Marshal come to-morrow without fail."

THE RECOUNT IN MASSACHUSETTS.
MR. DEAN, DEMOCRAT, GAINS NOTHING BY HAVING THE 11TH DISTRICT VOTE RE-EXAMINED.
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—A recount of the votes for member of Congress from the 11th District shows no material change in the plurality of Walbridge A. Field (Rep.), whose election is assured beyond doubt. The committee, composed entirely of Democrats, made the recount.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RETURNS.
ALMOST COMPLETE RETURNS GIVE A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 22,018 FOR GOVERNOR—A MAJORITY OF TWENTY-NINE IN THE LEGISLATURE.
Official returns from all the counties in Pennsylvania except three—Armstrong, Philadelphia and Lehigh—have been received by The Philadelphia Press. These returns with estimates in the missing counties give Henry M. Hoyt (Rep.) 22,018 plurality over Andrew H. Dill (Dem.) for Governor. The latest returns from the Legislative districts give the Republicans 29 majority on joint ballot in the new Legislature. The new and old Legislatures are compared below:

1877.	1878.
Rep. maj. 14	15
Dem. maj. 29	12

THE DELAWARE VOTE COMPLETE.
UNUSUALLY LARGE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY—7,595 FOR GOVERNOR AND 7,534 FOR CONGRESSMAN.
The vote of Delaware for Governor and Congressman, as declared by the county canvassing boards, is compared below with the vote for President in 1876. The absence of any Republican tickets makes the Democratic majority very large in proportion to the votes cast. John W. Hall having 7,595 for Governor, and Edward M. Hall 7,534 for Congressman. The total vote this year 12,565 for Governor, and 12,565 for Congressman. In 1876 there were 24,133 votes for President, with a Democratic majority of 2,029. The vote for Congressman in the same year was as follows: Republican, 10,562; Democratic, 12,109; Prohibition, 236; total vote, 22,907; Democratic majority, 2,341.

1876.	1878.
Rep. maj. 14	15
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THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN IN MAINE.
THE OFFICIAL RETURNS GIVE THE REPUBLICANS TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE PLURALITY IN THE STATE.
The official returns of the vote for Congressmen in Maine last September are compared below with the Republican majorities in 1876. In 1876 the Republicans had a clear majority of 12,451 over all on the vote for Congressmen, and elected five members, the vote in the State standing as follows: Republican, 73,627; Democratic, 60,414; Independent Republican, 998; Greenback, 550; scattering, 214. This year they elected three Congressmen, and secured a plurality of 22,338 in the State, but not a majority. In the following table the Republican names are printed in Roman and those of the opposition members in italics:

1876.	1878.
Rep. maj. 14	15
Dem. maj. 29	12

MR. PRINCE FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.
BOSTON, Nov. 11.—This evening at a meeting of delegates representing the Butler wing of the Democratic party under the name of the Boston Young Men's Democratic Executive Committee, the Hon. F. O. Prince was nominated for Mayor. It is believed that the Abbott or Fenner Hall wing of the party will also nominate Mr. Prince.

THE RESULT IN THE VIRGINIA DISTRICT.
RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—The last of the returns from the 12th Congressional District—those of Wisconsin—have just been received. They establish the election of James B. Richmond (Dem.) by a plurality of over three hundred votes.

DEMOCRATS OUTVOTED BY GREENBACKERS.
SALAMANCA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Full returns make the vote in Cattaraugus County as follows: Danforth, 5,067; Bradley, 2,370; Tucker, 5,222. The official canvass may change this slightly, but the figures are substantially correct. The vote on Representative in

Congress was as follows: Von Arnim (Rep.), 4,900; Morris (Dem.), 2,391; Vinton (Greenback), 2,445.

HARD WORK FOR HONEST MONEY.
WHAT THE LEAGUE IN CHICAGO HAS ALREADY DONE, AND WHAT IT NOW PROPOSES—AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Honest Money League of the Northwest, an organization which has contributed largely to it, if it has not actually produced, the victory for Republicanism and hard money in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and other Western States, has issued the following address to-day:

The result of the elections has practically secured a return to specie payments on the part of the United States Government. The fiat money project, if not slightly and permanently consigned to the limbo of vain projects, has at least been put beyond the power to do harm for two years or more to come. But the work of the Honest Money League is not thereby ended. The advocates of irredeemable and base metal currency are already seeking to occupy new grounds of attack upon the credit and business interests of this Nation. New schemes are being devised to prevent the people of the United States from enjoying the blessings of a currency convertible on demand into the money of the world. New devices are being contrived to be perfected by demagogues to deceive the people by false statements and delusive arguments, and the Honest Money League has issued a pamphlet, which has been widely distributed, containing clear and concise statements of fact and plain reasoning.

During the eight months of its existence the league has been doing its utmost to bring the American people to a correct understanding of the question of currency. It has been greatly influenced by the dissemination of correct information concerning the operations of public policy. The league has been successful in its efforts to have received nothing for their services. It has printed and circulated 150,000 pamphlets, which have been widely distributed. It has also been successful in all parts of the country. It has furnished matter for at least one million of campaign articles. It has been successful in the publication of several hundred public meetings. It has perfected an organization through which the attention of the people can be kept constantly on the subject.

The business interests of the country demand that these means should continue to be used to secure and maintain a sound currency. The league is now in the process of organizing a new campaign, and it is to be hoped that the cooperation and support of the friends of honest money in all parts of the country will be secured.

THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRATS.
A DETERMINATION EXPRESSED TO MAINTAIN THE ORGANIZATION—MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—SPEECHES OF LEADERS.
The General Committee of the Irving Hall Democrats met in the hall from which they derive their name last night. There was a large attendance. The members of the committee and the speakers in sympathy with the objects of the organization, James E. Morrison, who presided, made a short speech. He said that the meeting was for the purpose of exchanging congratulations over the victory of the combination party on Tuesday last, and also to make arrangements for keeping up their organization during the coming year. Having achieved a victory at the polls, he said, the organization should prove that it deserved it by giving the people of the city a better government. If the organization were kept up, and it served the people faithfully, in a few years all the evils of the present city government would be reformed.

Resolutions were passed expressing gratification at the support the combination ticket had received; promising an honest and capable government by Mayor-elect Cooper; denouncing John Kelly and Tammany Hall; declaring fealty to the Democratic party; and asking the continued support of the organization by voters. J. R. Flinders offered additional resolutions, and was warmly supported. Tammany Hall for personal attacks upon Mr. Cooper and alleging that such attacks were to be deplored, they tended to excite religious and race hatred. Resolutions were then made by Colonel J. B. Fellers and General Bourke on the results of the campaign.

General Bourke said that he was most gratified to see the Irving Hall Democrats, and he would give them a hearty welcome. Something had been accomplished by the Irving Hall organization, of which its leaders might well be proud. The Irving Hall party was a party of good men, and it was a party of good deeds. The Irving Hall party was a party of good men, and it was a party of good deeds. The Irving Hall party was a party of good men, and it was a party of good deeds.

MOURNING FOR BERNARD BIGLIN.
THE ACTION OF TWO REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Henry A. Beatty and John J. O'Rourke were put on trial before a committee of the XVIIIth Assembly District Republican Association last night, charged with having labored at the polls on Tuesday last to defeat the election of Bernard Biglin as Alderman. The committee adjourned after having submitted to them a written defense by the accused. Among the points made in this paper were the following: That the accused did not think that Mr. Biglin had represented the Republican party as was expected; that he had represented the Democratic party; that he had represented the Democratic party; that he had represented the Democratic party.

VERY EASILY SATISFIED.
GREENBACK MEN CONSULTING AND CLAIMING TO BE ENCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.
General B. F. Butler arrived in this city on Saturday for the purpose, it was reported, of holding conference with leading members of the National Greenback-Labor party. Peter Cooper, Gideon J. Tucker, Mr. Blair, Mr. Shue and other members of the party from different parts of the country were in consultation with Mr. Butler, comparing notes and deciding as to their future course. It was stated by a member of this conference yesterday that a meeting of the National Committee of the new party would be held soon, either in this city or in Washington, and at the same time a general conference of influential members of the party would be held.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1878.

WASHINGTON.
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.
REPORTS ON THE FOREIGN MAILS AND BANK-NOTE PRINTING—A LAND DECISION—THE RESOURCES OF THE WEST.

The dispatches to THE TRIBUNE to-day present summaries of two more of the annual reports which are being sent in preliminary to the meeting of Congress. The Land Office has made a decision which decides the right of ownership in a large amount of property in San Francisco. The Interior Department will report this year on the resources and attractions of the Territories.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.
A WORK BEGUN BY THE TRIBUNE LAST SUMMER NOW TAKEN UP BY A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.
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WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A new feature will be introduced into the annual report of the Interior Department this year. It is an initiation of the work recently done by THE TRIBUNE in supplying official information to the public with reference to the sparsely populated States of the country, where workmen out of employment may go and find for themselves homes.

The Interior Department is constantly receiving letters in great numbers asking for information about the natural resources of the Territories, the information being sought for by those who wish to emigrate and become settlers in the new countries. To meet what is found to be a general want, the department has called upon the Governors of all the Territories for full information with regard to agricultural and mineral resources, as well as all information of interest concerning the climatic conditions of their respective Territories. It is designed that the information, like that supplied by THE TRIBUNE, shall be official.

The reports are now being received, and are said to be highly interesting documents. They will not be given to the public until after the report has been submitted to the President.

A CONFIRMATION OF LAND TITLES.
A DECISION WHICH INVOLVES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided the long pending matter of the survey of the San Francisco Pueblo lands, comprising the greater part of the area now covered by the city, and involving property interests to the amount of many millions of dollars. The decision is in favor of the Straton survey, which until a recent period has been universally accepted as correct; and the effect of this decision, if confirmed, will be to give to the title of the Straton survey (as successor to the Pueblo) undisturbed, as well as those adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo, which have been derived from the State.

BANK NOTE AND BOND PRINTING.
THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT BUREAU GREATLY INCREASED, BUT MORE CHEAPLY DONE.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The annual report of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department shows that the aggregate expense in operating the Bureau during the year was \$538,861.33. In the labor and expense account less than one-fifth the amount appropriated was expended, leaving \$652,836.17 in the Treasury unexpended at the close of the last fiscal year. During the present fiscal year the expenses in July were \$7,145.45; in August \$11,952.25; and in September \$14,082.66. Since October 1, 1877, the Bureau has executed all the work upon United States notes and the National banking currency, the only amount paid to private companies during the year being \$43,000 to the Columbia Bank Note Company, for work done prior to October 3, 1877.

The number of impressions by plate printing was 20,244,400, against 18,959,427 during the preceding year. The number of sheets of customs and internal revenue stamps, and of United States securities delivered during the year was 12,518,339, against 9,250,059 in 1877. The value of notes, bonds and miscellaneous securities printed during the year was \$1,049,431,380, against \$708,414,645 in 1877.

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PREPARING FOR RESUMPTION.
A CLEARING-HOUSE MEETING CALLED.
THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE BANKS AND SECRETARY SHERMAN—HOW RESUMPTION IS TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT.
At the conference in regard to resumption held at Washington between Secretary Sherman and the New-York Clearing House Committee, the subject was discussed fully, and there was a very harmonious feeling. The representatives of the banks assured the Secretary of their desire to cooperate with him heartily. A Clearing-House meeting is to be held to consider the report of the committee, and the bankers believe that the premium on gold will disappear before January 1.

DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE.
The Clearing-House Committee, which had a conference with Secretary Sherman on the subject of Resumption, consisted of George A. Cox, president of the American Exchange Bank; B. Sherman, president of the Mechanics' Bank; W. A. Camp, manager of the New-York Clearing House; George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank; Washington A. Hall, president of the Oriental Bank; and William L. Jenkins, President of the Bank of America. The conference was brought about by the bankers of this city, who addressed a letter last week to Secretary Sherman requesting him to name a day when it would be convenient for him to give them a hearing on the subject of resumption. Secretary Sherman designated Saturday last as the day and Washington as the place.

The conference lasted several hours, and it is reported to have been mutually satisfactory. The bankers reminded Secretary Sherman that their chief object in calling upon him was to give an assurance of the anxiety of the banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore to aid the Government in enforcing the Resumption Act on January 1. To secure this end they said that they felt authorized to pledge the hearty cooperation of the banks in any action that the Secretary might suggest, the principal object to be accomplished being the destruction of the nominal premium on gold.

STATEMENT OF A COMMITTEE MEMBER.
One of the members of the committee said yesterday: "The banks proposed to Secretary Sherman that to prevent a possible withdrawal of legal tenders by depositors who have special or gold contracts—which might result in case there should be a premium on gold on January 1, thus crippling the banks by exhausting their gold reserve, they should be given by the banks that on and after December 31, all existing special contracts should cease and all deposits be payable only in lawful money of the United States. The banks also proposed that after December 31, no special contracts should be made by the banks. As an equivalent for this the banks requested that they should not be flooded with the standard silver dollars in the course of regular business at the Sub-Treasury. If all our claims were to be paid in silver dollars, they would soon accumulate in the bank vaults, and our business would be impeded, and in case of a premium on gold, there would be a loss to the banks. This request was based upon the assumption that there is no circulation for the silver dollars, customers universally refusing to receive them at a gold value.

Secretary Sherman listened attentively to what we had to say, and although he gave no promises he encouraged us by requesting a concerted action of the banks. He expressed the belief that before the date for resumption the banks could make the premium on gold disappear, and greenbacks and silver would be at par with gold on January 1. We promised to use all our influence in this direction, and when the Clearing House has taken action on our report, I am satisfied that gold will at once go down to par, where it will be kept for the future."

VIEWS OF ANOTHER MEMBER.
Another member of the committee said: "There will be no special bank deposits of gold after December 31, because there will be no necessity for them, by virtue of resumption. Gold and greenbacks will stand in the same relative position that legal-tenders and bank notes now do, and they will be treated just alike. In other words, if on January 2 a man should deposit \$50,000 in gold and \$50,000 in greenbacks he can draw either one, as we shall keep no special gold account. Every account will be payable in gold, on demand. The law is mandatory and resumption must take place on January 1. Of course if there should be a premium there would be no resumption, but the Secretary believes, and in carrying out that belief he will be aided by the banks, that long before that time the gold premium will disappear. Paper and gold will stand equal in less than ten days with concerted action by the banks. On January 1 the Secretary will begin to pay out gold for legal-tenders as fast as they are presented.

"The Greenback advocates have maintained that it will be found impossible to redeem \$350,000,000 legal-tenders with \$100,000,000 of gold. Most of these legal-tenders are held by the banks, and possessing as they will a gold value, I do not believe that Secretary Sherman will be called upon to redeem in gold more than \$25,000,000 legal-tenders. The law passed by the last Congress forbidding the cancellation of legal-tenders will work no immediate injury, as it provides no way for putting them again into circulation. Hence all legal-tenders redeemed by Secretary Sherman will be locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, and they will be as effectually out of circulation as if they had been cancelled. The Secretary proposes on and after January 1 to distribute the standard silver dollars to all who may want them. They will be sent all over the country, but principally to the West, where there has been such a clamor for the 'dollar of our daddies.' The amount on hand is only about \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000, and there will be no trouble about that small amount flooding the banks and destroying their reserves. Secretary Sherman is in earnest about resumption, and he got only the fullest cooperation of the banks in reducing the gold premium and in maintaining the resumption of specie payments, which will take place on January 1."

MEETING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.
A meeting of the Clearing House has been called for to-day at 10 o'clock, to act upon the report of the Washington Committee. It is understood that resolutions will be passed pledging the New-York banks to aid Secretary Sherman to the full extent of their power in removing the premium on gold, so that Resumption of specie payments may be brought about in the commercial centres before the date fixed by law. The cooperation of the banks at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and of clearing houses all over the country will also be asked. "When the New-York Clearing House has acted," said a member yesterday, "gold will be at par the very next day."

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.
MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—The rapid improvement in business, which is daily manifested here, is a surprise even to the most sanguine merchants. The wharf to-day is filled with steamers discharging freight, the stores are crowded with customers from the interior, and the general aspect in commercial circles is most encouraging. Christopher D. Steinhilber, a prominent citizen, died of yellow fever last night after a lingering illness of ten days.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—No deaths from or new cases of yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 P. M. to-day.